

The Victory.

Messrs. Abolitionists, you have won the election. We shall not now inquire by what agencies. A short time will reveal them, and disclose also the appropriate action to be taken by your opponents in relation thereto. Suppose, however, that your triumph is a legitimate one, honestly obtained; that it is the deliberate expression of a majority of the people uninflected by intimidation, bribery, the enormous patronage of the administration, with its hordes of subordinates, and that fraud and falsehood have not been chief contributors to the result,—what then are you going to do with your victory? What is it in your possession?

You won a similar one four years ago. Messrs. Abolitionists. What did you do with it? In all candor, did it not conduct you to the assets which your triumph of the 8th inst. leave still in your hands for a brief period? What are these? A war, which will require for its prosecution under your management, even for one year's continuance, a further conscription of at least five hundred thousand men, and to obtain these the calls must be for nearly double the amount. The calls will be made, and the conscription ordered and enforced, and yourselves, in proportion to your numbers, will be the victims of that conscription. This is one of the results which will follow from your victory and your use of it. Do not tell us you are content. We know, and you know, that you do not tell the truth when you say so. The leading newspaper in your party but a few weeks ago taunted you with "raking the gutters for substitutes, hunting Europe for mercenaries, and enlisting ignorant and degraded negroes to supply your places in the ranks." These cannot hereafter be so easily obtained.

You have also a national debt, which is variously estimated at from three to five hundred thousand millions of dollars. This debt is accumulating at the rate of three millions of dollars per day. What are you going to do with it? The credit of the government is sinking daily. Are you intending to pay that debt? How are you going to do it? Will you add to the taxation which is already imposed upon every necessary of life? Do you not know that the nation is already taxed to the extent which the people can bear? Will you continue to add three millions of dollars each day to that debt, and do you hope to meet the addition by a proportionate increase of taxation? If you do not expect this to meet it, how will you provide for it?

You have, as one of the results of the victory gained by you four years ago, a paper currency which has driven gold and silver from circulation. The latter are no longer mediums of exchange, but are, as they ever were, and ever will be, standards of value. They sink the price of government paper day by day, and your currency is now worth forty cents on the dollar. It will speedily sink to thirty, and from thence to nothing, under the certainty that the continuance of the war will compel a further increase, and will also lessen the capacity of the nation to redeem. How are you going to prevent its depreciation? Can you tell? You know you cannot. The leaders and newspapers of your party know they dare not themselves contemplate, much less warn their followers, and readers against the consequences which must result from the depreciation of the currency to worthlessness.

You are now dated, boastful, and extravagant in your flush of triumph. It is perhaps somewhat rude and unkind to awaken you from the dreams induced by your success to the realities of your victory; to the ghastly facts which it represents to you for consideration and action. You have no "plans" as to their adjustment. Your leader says he has not attempted to control them, and confesses he has been controlled by them. You have sought to obtain and have achieved responsibilities which you cannot comprehend, much less discharge, and which, consequently, will sooner or later result in a curse to yourselves and the nation interested in their proper fulfillment.

Messrs. Abolitionists, your army contractors and navy agents, your provost marshals, assessors and collectors, your treasury agents and "loyal" speculators, your apostates for greed, your aspirants for office lifted from obscurity to prominence by blatant demagoguery, these, described by the leader in the conservative wing of your party as "the scum of the land which has gathered about the places of power and defiled them with its reek and offensive odor," are most jubilant to-day. They form a large portion of your party, but back of them are the people whom they have deluded and deceived.

How long, think you, can the deception be maintained? Will not the misery impending lead the people to a closer examination of the statements and pledges of your party? When the advances in pieces of food and clothing and fuel, which will attend the decline in paper, shall bring suffering to their homes, will they not inquire the cause? When a sweeping and relentless conscription shall again, within a few months, take them from their families and friends to offer them as fresh sacrifices in a war which has already made every house one of mourning, will they not ask for the redemption of the pledge that there should not be another conscription? Who of your leaders, when that demand is made, will be able to guarantee, "through white lips and chattering teeth, that there shall be no more?" You have won in your victory full license to achieve your own ruin in the all-embracing one which is as certain to follow the attempt to enforce the principles of your party, as one season is to succeed another.

A Straw for the Superstitious.
There is little escape for superstition at any time, but if there ever was the least bit in the world it has been within the last three days. On the day that Lincoln was elected "the heavens were hung with black," never was a more gloomy day seen; on the evening succeeding his election a tempest arose almost unparalleled in the northwest, and yet the only remarkable result of it was the blowing down of a portion of the wigwam in which Lincoln received his first nomination for the Presidency.—Chicago Times.

The News of the Week.

It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out from England to India, to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented a machine for coal mining, which weighs 200 pounds, costs \$300 and will do the work of twenty men.

The Hermann (Mo.) *Vollblut*, a radical German paper, in speaking of the rebellion in that State says: "Rebel officers, whilst in our city of Hermann, advised our citizens to vote for Lincoln. They said 'Lincoln is the right man,' and cheered for both Lincoln and Jeff. Davis."

It is announced that Mr. R. Ten Broeck, the American horse jockey of England, is about to retire from the turf. His horses are advertised to be sold in one lot.

Fernando Wood has been defeated for Congress in the Ninth District New York City.

At Bellows Falls, Vermont, where an attempt had recently been made to break open the bank in that place, the citizens have held a meeting and formed themselves into a patrol and guard. Strangers are made to give an account of themselves.

Lord Palmerston's eightieth birthday occurred October 25th. He is certainly in some respects a wonderful man. He has been fifty-eight years a member of Parliament, and has held office no less than forty-eight years. He is now, however, beginning to show signs of decay, both physical and mental, and the next year will probably be his last in office.

Pennsylvania is developing a new field of industry. In Cambria and Somerset counties large quantities of tar is being made from the old pine stumps and knots in that region, which have long been thought worthless. A fortune is in store for the residents there, and the tar aristocracy bids fair to rival the petroleumites.

Lunds at Salt Lake, Utah, which once were sterile from the continued want of moisture, are now abundantly fruitful in consequence of an admirable system of irrigation, which the Mormons have introduced.

Jackson Haines, the celebrated American skater, has issued a challenge to the skaters of England. He has also been engaged as one of the attractions at the Cremorne, London.

At Mayville, Kansas, the other day, a drunken fellow named Griskey had a quarrel with Henry Ayle, and Patrick Casey undertook to separate them. The result was that Casey was killed by Griskey's pistol, and Mr. Griskey was immediately hung to a tree.

Newburyport, Mass., is at work to provide for another draft. The city government has appropriated money to pay \$125 each for one hundred and twenty-five recruits, and the citizens are going to make up enough to pay \$200 bounty to each man.

A war between Spain and Peru is imminent. With another Rolla may the Peruvians triumph over their ancient foe in their heart of hearts.

One Silver Mine in Nevada, yields two thousand ounces of the precious metal every day.

A fifteen hundred barrel Oil Well has just been discovered near Oil Creek, Venango county Pa.

Major-General Sherman, Gen. Meade, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Alexander McCook, Gen. McPherson, Gen. Keyes, Gen. Warren, and Wright are reported as having voted for their fellow soldier and comrade Geo. B. McClellan.

Benjamin Greenleaf, the distinguished Mathematician, died in Bradford, Connecticut, on the 29th ultimo, at the age of 78 years.

The Confederate General Hood, is described by a person who has seen him as a "whitehead, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet in height. Has been pretty well backed to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of broken ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

A piece of land was sold recently in Broad street, London, at the rate of \$1,500,000 per acre.

Some years ago a Mr. Minders, of Seneca Falls, New York, remarked to a friend, who was living with him: "See that young man passing; he is the best workman in my shop, and I am sorry he is going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man, Millard Fillmore, was lately President of the United States.

An old widower, residing in this vicinity, advises uninitiated youths to pop the question with a laugh, "for," says he, "if you are accepted, well and good; if not, you can say you are only joking."

An apprentice to an iron foundry in England, who lately pleaded guilty to having absented himself for one day from his work, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor.

A few days ago it was reported that Atlanta had been burned by Gen. Sherman.—The report has since been contradicted.

The Soldiers vote elects Columbus Delano to Congress in the Knox District. It is unfortunate that such a demagogue should be elected over CHARLES FOLLETT.

Gold has gone up to 2.45 since the election. And still it goes.

The next Congress will stand 140 Abolitionists and 41 Democrats. Black enough for all practical purposes.

Jonathan Q. Smith to Major Robinson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1864.
MY DEAR OLD FELL:—It has bin a long time since I rit a letter. The cause why is that I've bin bizz workin' to re-elect the Government. I hav got that dun now and the grate work or enforce the proclamashens will bin vigorously carryed on. The first thing will be to make a new Cabinet for the White House. The fallin' has bin tooked of by our distinguished old joker, LOUIS HALL, for Secretary of State. His profound nollage of statesman-ship pints two him as the man for the place.

AMSTROM WOLGAST for Secretary of the Treasury. His great fyanshsh ability and econonical disposishen mark him as the cumin man.

BENJAMIN SHATZLEFF for Secretary of the Navy. His famillarity with watter—acquird along Killbuck—mark him as the successor of old WELLES.

GEORGE WASHING EVERETT will be Attorney General. His nity legalattainments and knowlege of the dutch language will make him a boss in that department of the public servis.

JENKINS MULVANE for Secretary of the Interior—he promptly goze two the interior when a four commences.

JOHN CORBIS will bea Postmaster General. He has the anatomy two fill the cheer, and the dignity to adorn the posh.

General ANKENY must bea Secretary of War. His nity military exploits in the Mexican war, and his extensive idees of two bagarymens and extermynatashens, spot him as a No. 1 old cory for that posh.

It is purty well understood that JOHN A. LEOPOLD, owen two his experience in huntin' rabbits, quails, men and other game, will hav the first sight for Provost-Marshal General.

It will bin necessary for two hav moor taxes, and this will lead two the appointment of moor tax assessers and tax gatherers.—You and the rest of the loyal people will hav offises furnished two order.

The government has a vast number of loyal and intelligent free Americans of African descent on hand and it proposes two clear off the stat or Missouri and colonize them for the purpos of raisen solgers two fill the quota of New England in what drafts may be made.

Upon examinashen it has bin discovered sence the electshen that the Copperheads aint sich a dam bad set of fellers. I mean ax you what we ken coax up to enlist in the armie two fight for culled brothers and sisters while our men git rich on cotton and offes.

The electshen decides that the war must bin prosecuted for the noble purpos of freeen niggers, stolen cotton, maken offes, gainin' in debt, isshuin greenbacks, maken drafts, levyn taxes, &c. and etc. These was the isshues upon which we went two the country, and gloriously hav bin sustained by the loyal people.

ANKENY the result gives him joy unspeakable and chuck full of glory. The old feller got two dreamin about it last nite in his sleep and kicked the close off the bed and raised particular thunder with his household by singin in his sleep.

I am the less what woodent trade In steam or on dry land, Azzin ruler of the country made, Filrude it or be damned.

MARY tickled him over the head with a white vesicle ken under the bed, walked him upnnd reprooved him for his profanity.—ANKENY and toor for a short time, but finclly simmered down, and sed his proclamashens was sustained and he wood proclaim sum more, that his plan was approved and he wood fight it out on this line if it took five years more, that the people sed conscriptions was good and he wood conscribe as long as a man is left, that the people sed tax and he wood tax to the extent of military necessity, that the nashen was in favor of offes and he wood give every loyal man a big thing. By this time MARY had a hot whicky punch redy which quited his nerves.

Dear Major, we will hav good times for the next five years. You will git two keep your nest as my agent. Give yourself no consarn about it.

Let's be joyful and happy thru nite and three days. The war shall go on and our offes will pay. Let's shut our harts overthowen with glee, The war shall go on and the niggers be free!

Dear Major, draw your pay regularly and may LINCOLN bless you.

Yours Forever,

JONATHAN Q. SMITH.

The Election.

It is now pretty definitely settled that General McClellan has carried only New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. New York gave LINCOLN about 2,000 majority. Pennsylvania some 4,000, Wisconsin about 1,000 and Michigan about 3,000. LINCOLN'S popular majority in the adhering States is very greatly reduced from 1860. A calm survey of the means used by the abolitionists to retain power, of the immense official patronage they used for that purpose, and the monster vote polled against them by the Democracy will convince any unprejudiced mind that the abolition party is fast losing favor with the public. We will give the majority in the several States as soon as procured. Ohio is about the same as at the October election.

Will Lager Beer Intoxicate?
This question, up to the present time, has received no satisfactory answer, although it has been quite as much mooted as the bald query in regard to the marriage of Capt. Schindler, the probable explosive qualities of saltpetre; but we think the following sworn evidence given in Chicago, by a genuine German named Liechtenberger, in a branch of promise case, will settle the matter.

Q.—How many glasses of lager beer did you drink on the occasion?
A.—I don't know how many I did drink.
Q.—How many do you generally drink?
A.—Sometimes I drink six glasses, and sometimes I drink two or three gallons.

Q.—How much does it take to make you drunk?
A.—It takes about three gallons of lager beer to make me drunk.—N. Y. Herald.

Apologizing.
Most of the Abolition papers are now, that the election is over, apologizing for the epithets they have applied to Gen. McClellan and to Democrats generally. We have nothing to apologize for. We have said nothing against Lincoln or his party but what we honestly believe to be true.

Death of Governor Medary.

And the war of sections, the strife of parties and the roar of factions—on the eve of the final struggle between freedom and despotism—when the country was in a fever of excitement, and the people were about to go down again before the old enemy that has dogged its footsteps through five centuries—were called upon to record the death of one of its greatest, oldest men, most ardent supporters—Ex-Governor Samuel Medary. After an illness of about eleven weeks, during most of which time he was strong enough to travel and make a brief journey for his health, he was attacked with his old complaint at his breakfast table yesterday morning, and died at five o'clock last evening, surrounded by all but three members of his family. The exact nature of his disease remains unknown. He was among the most powerful of the National Hotel in Washington in 1857, and it is believed that some remnant of the old poison lingered in his system. Another theory is, that, cancer in his stomach was his disease. He was taken suddenly ill while delivering a speech on the Court House steps last August, and, as we have said, never fully recovered. He died fully conscious of his approaching end, and not his fate with the serenity of one who falls to sleep after a long and weary journey, where there was nothing to disturb him or make him afraid.

Governor Medary was born in the year 1801, the day before the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson for President of the United States. He lived to see the doctrines taught by that great expounder of liberty and justice become the principles of the great party under whose auspices free government spread over a continent and conferred blessings upon thirty millions of people. He was the president of a district of the States. He lived to see the controlling principles of the Government.

Gov. Medary was a Democrat from his boyhood; he was a Democrat at his death. He was the intimate friend of General Jackson; the old hero was his ideal of statesmanship, and he died in the arms of the old hero's son, Andrew Jackson.

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JONATHAN Q. SMITH.

What the Election Has Decided.

We are not among those who intend to ignore the facts connected with Mr. Lincoln's re-election. We comprehended that his election would lead four years ago, and all through August, September and October, 1860, predicted that the sectional division and civil war would be the consequences of the result, upon the Platform of Principles laid down and the nominees selected by the Convention held at Chicago in 1860. The *Express* did not then deceive its readers, and it is not to be regretted that it was so. Painful as is the confession of defeat, and the acknowledgment of the second victory of the Republican party, it is due to the truth to make it. Mr. Lincoln's success on the 8th of November, 1864, means the accomplishment of the following results:

- 1st. The Prolongation of the War.
- 2d. The Abrogation of State Rights.
- 3d. The Continuation of Arbitrary Acts.
- 4th. The increase of Debt and Taxes.
- 5th. The Continued destruction of Southern Property.
- 6th. The Abolition of Slavery in all the States.
- 7th. Continued war upon the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.
- 8th. The support of the President in all Assumptions of Power.
- 9th. The exercise of Martial Law in States not in Rebellion.
- 10th. The presence of the Federal Military to control State Elections.
- 11th. The Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.
- 12th. The denial of justice in cases of false imprisonment and arrests.
- 13th. The administration of Test-Oaths, as in Maryland and Tennessee, by military officers.
- 14th. The keeping up of the prices of goods in store; thousands having voted for Mr. Lincoln in order not to depreciate the value of property on hand. Prices therefore are to be kept up and increased.
- 15th. The support of the measures involved in the issues decided yesterday at the ballot-box. We comprehend them all, and we think much better than many of those who have chosen to act and re-act in the name of the government of a people, with the aid of the Administration, and the public liberties. The history of nations, the history of wars, and the lives of men who have ruled States and kingdoms, are an example for all time. If the majority of the people of these States, forgetting the great past, chosen to be governed by military power, by the spirit of fanaticism, by combinations of the purse and sword, by bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, by the fear of doing right in the dread of some greater evil thereafter—if they love the character and rule of such a man as Abraham Lincoln, rather than the character and principles of a man like Geo. B. McClellan—why then the minority must submit, and hope for better men and better times hereafter. We do not desire to see a pair of the Republic, nor to hang out false hopes for the future. History and experience ought to be our leaders; and, guided by these, we can easily see where we are drifting.

Hard Case.
A returned soldier in Chicago, who had both legs shot off, was robbed last week by his wife. She took \$700 of his money and his uniform, and decamped, but by the aid of a detective, she was overhauled together with her booty. It appears she had conceived an irrepressible dislike for her married lord, and had demanded a division of their effects; this she refused, and she then decided to appropriate all.

Is Our Government a Failure?

We doubt not that the result of the election will lead very many of the most impartial and intelligent observers in our country to a conviction that our republican system is a failure. Certainly it would seem as if the history of Mr. Lincoln's administration should have convinced the people that its longer continuance could be productive only of disaster. Its failures were so patent, and reached so directly to each individual, pressing themselves upon his attention by consequences affecting his business, his family, and placing his life subject, in many instances, to chances where the probabilities were two against one for him, and menacing him with near and frequent repetitions of the lottery, that the recent popular decision must ever be a subject of surprise and speculation.

Add to this the evidence which the most prominent leaders and newspapers of the administration party had given against Mr. Lincoln, and which was conclusive against the Republic for the position he occupied, it being a withering impeachment no less of his ability than capacity,—and the result of the election presents matter for conjecture which the most contemplative may study uneasily without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Nor are those the only reasons which should have secured a verdict against the one given. The sterling qualities of Gen. McClellan had won for him the thanks of President Lincoln, of the administration party in congress, of the leading newspapers of the abolition press, and of the most skillful and honorable officers in the army opposing his election.

So far as the qualifications of the rival candidates were concerned, aside from the policies they represented, the abolition party was decidedly the weaker, and indeed ours. What more acceptable candidate for the office can be conceived than the one made by General Fremont against Mr. Lincoln in his letter of withdrawal? It was, in substance, reiterated by Mr. Chase in his circular, and was logically and clearly sustained by the abolition press. The result of the election presents matter for conjecture which the most contemplative may study uneasily without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Nor are those the only reasons which should have secured a verdict against the one given. The sterling qualities of Gen. McClellan had won for him the thanks of President Lincoln, of the administration party in congress, of the leading newspapers of the abolition press, and of the most skillful and honorable officers in the army opposing his election.

On the principles to which the candidates were pledged, regardless of their personal characters and qualifications, affords no solution to the enigma presented by the verdict. In fact, McClellan was pledged to the restoration of the union, without reserve or contingency. Lincoln was pledged to the restoration of the union, with the proviso that it could be effected with the abolition of slavery. The proviso was carefully concealed, and in many instances denied, by the abolition press; the people, however, knew it, and a contrary declaration of the evidence. The pleadings were, by the democratic party, without contingency; and by the abolition party, union, with the proviso that abolition should be enforced. Professionally deciding for unconditional, the judgment was rendered in favor of the latter. It is, therefore, but an impeachment of the intelligence or honesty of the jury? As it is the interest of the public to be honest in dealing with itself, we are driven to the conclusion that the people have been deceived by sophistry and partiality, and have made a mistake. Partisan pride and sectional hatred have also largely influenced their decision.

Of course the democratic party thinks a fearful, and probably an irreparable mistake has been made; one whose blighting effect will be felt on our future fortune. Such mistakes, however, occur in other nations and republics, and as frequently under one as another form of government. The people are not infallible. Are kings and cabinets? The democratic party was sustained for half a century; shall not the republicans be sustained for half a century? The power which so long confided in us, knowing that the manner in which we discharged the trust will bring, sooner or later, a return of the old relations between the democracy and the people and the government? The latter cannot be so entirely destroyed that we cannot rebuild it. The enterprise may require time, and toil, and travail. Shall we discard hope, therefore, or shrink from any or all of them.—Chicago Times.

The Negro Element.
The South, in the campaign of next summer, will bring into the field whatever available force may be necessary to meet our own. It is denied that she has sufficient men to do this? She has yet her entire negro population, in addition to the whites yet in reserve. We have been assured that the latter were so few as to be not worth counting in estimating her available resources. Unfortunately, this assurance has been given so many times, and has so often proved false, that the country does not and ought not to place any reliance upon it.—But it has not been the fashion of Abolitionists to estimate the strength possessed by the South in her negro population. They have calculated the "negro element" as a part of her own resources. The President justifies his negro policies by an attempt, in his Springfield-Union letter, to show the advantages we had derived from the employment of negro soldiers. He did the same thing in his Hedges letter. Should the South accept his reasoning as correct, and avail itself of the strength which the employment of negroes will give, how many more men will the north be required to furnish, because of such a determination on her part, in order to end the war? Should she adopt such a course, slavery will be abolished, say the abolitionists. Admit it.—The union, then, would also be abolished. Are we fighting for the Abolition of the union? Answer, "unionists."

MARRIAGES.
MARRIED—Nov. 16th, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. H. Painter, Mr. John C. McPherson, and Mrs. Jane E. McPherson, of Mechanic township.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. W. M. Gibson, Mr. Wm. F. McFar and Miss Malinda Hutchison, of Fredericktown.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Alexander Kuhn and Miss Esther Low, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, at the Empire House, Mr. James C. Corrus and Miss Malahab Chubbart, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED—October 28th, at Hilton Head, S. C., in general illness, with an acute Diarrhoea, Samuel S. Shaw, of this place, aged 19 years, 8 months and 4 days.

He leaves his aged parents and three sisters at home, and two brothers in the army, to mourn over him. Funeral services will be preached at Lutheran Church next Sabbath at 2 o'clock P. M. by Rev. Wm. Sparr.

Samuel Smith's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of the county of Holmes, Ohio, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal, this 12th day of November, 1864.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE, & CO., Notary Public, No. 127 Broadway, New York, Post Office Box 408, Nov. 17, 1864.

DAVID SHIP'S ESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of David Ship, late of the county of Holmes, Ohio, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal, this 12th day of November, 1864.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE, & CO., Notary Public, No. 127 Broadway, New York, Post Office Box 408, Nov. 17, 1864.

THOMAS O. VOORHES' ESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas O. Voorhes, late of the county of Holmes, Ohio, deceased.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

C. & C. RAILROAD.
Trains leave Millersburg as follows:
Express, 8:15 A. M. Express, 8:17 A. M.
Mail, 8:20 A. M. Mail, 8:22 A. M.
Arrive at Millersburg:
Accommodation, 8:23 P. M.
Express, 12:14 P. M.

Regular trains leave Orrville as follows:
GOING WEST, Express, 8:17 A. M.
GOING EAST, Express, 8:19 A. M.
Mail, 8:20 A. M. Mail, 8: